# Richmond Times-Dispatch

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

House of Delegates Shows the Way

NACTMENT by the House of Delegates of E NACTMENT by the riouse of the partial segregation, as a means toward effecting real tax reform in this State, is a cheering and hopeful accomplishment, worth far more than the oceans of talk and ink that have been poured over this subject in the past.

The tax bills go now to the Senate, where some amendments are not unlikely and, perhaps, not undesirable. Our hope is that they will receive the Senate's best thought, and that procedure there, as in the House, will be animated by a real desire to accomplish a real and permanent good.

Obviously and admittedly, there is no chance whatever of the passage of measures that will even promise equalization of taxation through a commission. Partial segregation, under existing conditions, represents Virginia's sole hope of lessening abuses that have become intolerable—that menace and throttle the State's progress. The Senate should keep this fact in mind. To abandon all hope of reform because it cannot be accomplished in a particular way is neither good sportsmanship nor sound sense.

#### John P. Branch

R 1CHMOND will scarce know how to bear the loss of John P. Branch. He had been for so many years an intimate part of the city's life, had contributed so much of affectionate interest and keen intelligence to its growth and development, that his passing is like that of some venerable and vencrated institution.

He was indeed one of the columns of the new Richmond, rooted in the Old South and loving its tradition of courtesy and hospitality, of gentleness and faith, but rising into other levels of optimistic vision and useful achievement. Around him and other men like him the new Richmond has reared its structure of assured prosperity; he and men like him have pointed the way to that supremacy in the financial affairs of this State and this section that Richmond has attained.

In every movement that promised the city he loved fairer or happier, richer or healthier, he bore a conspicuous part. The weight of more than four-score years, although it compelled the relinquishment of some of his business activities, could not crush his interest in all the great world of men and affairs. His mind was acute and active almost to the last. His death is a great loss.

#### Investigation of Gas Department

T WAS inevitable, of course, with the removal of the unjust responsibility for gas bills of their tenants that owners of real estate in Richmond had borne, that there would be some extension of the requirement of advance deposits from customers of the Gas Department and some dissatisfaction with the operation of the new plan.

Extensions have been made, and dissatisfaction, vigorously expressed, has followed in due course. As to the number of deposits required and the manner in which the department has used the discretion vested in it, there is a lively difference of opinion. The department officials say the new deposits will not amount in their total to 2 per cent of those in existence before the rule of responsibiliy was changed. That would not seem to be an unreasonable enlargement, so far as mere number is concerned. On the other hand, Councilman English declares the department has committed "a gross abuse of its discretion" and exacted deposits in a wholesale and undiscriminating fashion.

Under the circumstances, the proposed investigation by the Administrative Board might not be a bad thing.

## Serious Democratic Disaffection

R EVOLT of Democratic Senators against the ship-purchase bill, which by action of the Senate caucus has been made a party measure, is one of the most discouraging evidences of disaffection within its ranks that the Democracy has faced since the Wilson administration came into power.

So long as it is united, militant, upright in the faith of the fathers, Democracy makes an irresistible appeal to this country's favor. Historically, its troubles have always been in lack of cohesion. No sooner in the past did it assume the guidance of the ship of state than its component elements began to quarrel over the course. Internecine strife evolved weakness, and weakness, failure and popular repudiation.

Convinced believers in the principles of Democracy as the theory of government best calculated to confer happiness on the American people have exulted in the Wilson leadership and in the exhibition of party discipline and efficiency under that leadership in the present Congress. All this seemed to augur a future of continued supremacy and useful

endeavor. Comca now this serious and determined mutiny-a joining with the party's foes to defeat a party measure-until it becomes necessary for the President to call on the support of progressive Republicans to carry into effect what he conceives to be the clear mandate of the popular will.

We are willing to concede to the nine Senators who deserted their party and their party's leader in this emergency the honesty as well as the courage of their convictions; we are willing to believe that they consulted and followed their sense of duty and right; but the result is not less unfortunate. through their efforts the solidarity of the Democracy is riven and shattered and its high hopes blasted, they must bear the blame of Democratic disaster.

#### Mr. Morgan's Bad Impression

R EADING the testimony given by J. Pierpont Morgan before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations does not leave a very pleasant taste in the mouth. On him the happiness and well-being of many thousands, perhaps of hundreds of thousands, of men and women are largely dependent. Yet, so far as his testimony discloses, he has no intimate knowledge of these persons' condition, and no special interest in it.

Such an attitude is in disagreeable contrast to that taken by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when he was on the stand before the same commission some days ago. Young Mr. Rockefeller declared his belief that large employers of labor could not escape responsibility for the material welfare of their employes. In all that he said was the evidence of study and patient investigation. His views are not in accord with those held by the leaders of organized labor, and his plans of relief are denounced by hostile critics as foredoomed to failure, but even these critics now admit that the plans are kindly, well-intended and inspired by a just sense of human responsibility.

Mr. Morgan, apparently, has no views on the subject, none worth the mentioning. Possible legislation to better industrial relations was "too big for me," he said. He had no idea as to the age at which children should go to work, save the indefinite "the fater the better, I should imagine." He had no idea, either, how many hours a day a man should work. He had no opinion regarding the causes of poverty.

It seems inconceivable that a man could wield the tremendous power that Mr. Morgan holds in his hands without having his attention attracted and his mind engaged by its human elements. If Mr. Morgan's testimony does him no injustice, he is concerned only with the money of which his firm is the trustee. He does not regard himself as in any sense the trustee of men's lives.

If this view is to be taken as representative, and capital and labor are indeed things apart, with separate and hostile interests, who shall blame the labor leader or the demagogue who stirs the discontented to active revolt? Fortunately for this country, the Morgan view is not the representative view. The Rockefeller purpose to compose difficulties, and to find a ground of mutual advantage is more nearly in accord with American theories of right and the ideals of the average American captain of industry and finance.

#### Belated Justice to V. M. I.

VIRGINIA'S Representatives in Congress should support the plan to take from the calender, under a suspension of the rules, and force to a favorable vote the measure appropriating \$100,000 to pay the war claims of the Virginia Military Institute. Destruction of the institute buildings and

suipment by a Federal army under General Hunter was rather an act of reprisal than a necessary and legitimate act of war. "Stonewall" Juckson had left a professor's chair at Lexington to acquire fame under the banners of the Confederacy, and the battalion of cadets had served with gallantry at New Market. To destroy the buildings which had housed such devotion to the South, and where so much military skill and uaring had been nurtured, was natural, perhaps; but it was scarcely war in any other terms than those of General Sherman's definition.

At any rate, there is opportunity now to repair war's injustice to this famous seat of learning. The appropriating measure, which has passed the Senate, was introduced there by Senator du Pont, of Delaware, who was an officer in Hunter's army. Introduced in the House by Congressman Flood, it has received a favorable report from the Committee on War Claims

Obviously, it will not pass at this session unless it becomes the subject of special consideration and emergency treatment. The plea for justice to the institute deserves the cordial support of every member of the Virginia delegation.

#### Food Now Contraband of War

D ECLARATION by the British government that food designed for Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey will be regarded hereafter as contraband of war was to have been expected. It was the natural and inevitable result, as The Times-Dispatch pointed out at the time, of Germany's action in ordering the sequestration of food supplies within the empire.

Under the ordinary rules of war, food is conditional contraband, being subject to seizure by a belligerent power only when it is intended for the armed forces of the enemy. Germany's order of sequestration, whereunder food will be seized by the government and be distributed by officers of government, makes it impossible for a neutral shipper to contend that the German army or navy will

not profit by any particular cargo. It is because the Kaiser's advisers must have contemplated the action that Great Britain has taken, and been willing to surrender almost all possibility of the receipt of food from outside the empire, that we have heen inclined to attach large importance to the sequestration order. Under the circumstances, it indicates growing appreciation of a threatened scarcity of food supplies.

It must be said for the advocates of a Tax Commission that they made a complete job of their advocacy. They proposed at one time or another every variant of that plan of tax reform that the mind of man

Who would have thought that the effort to bring Bill Sunday to Richmond would have been accompanied by an effort to bar the gates against publicity? The Ministerial Association cannol have been in conference recently with the evangelist's press agent,

The poor old ground hog must have had a hard time yesterday in the effort to keep up his reputation as a weather prophet,

#### SONGS AND SAWS

"I do not like these horrid men," Said Miss Sophronia Jones. "They make a house look like a den And speak in strident tones.

They drink and smoke in manner free. Which vulgar minds denote. And then—oh! crowning infamy! They will not let me vote.'

The Pessimist Says:

There's no sense in crying over spilt milk. Furthermore the very spilling is in the nature of retribution on the man who uses that sort of beverage.

Enough Is Enough.

"Let's have it," said the tired business man, who had answered already fifty-seven varieties of hm# possible questions. Do you believe that if at first we don't succeed, we should try, try again?"
"Not in every case. For

example, you have been try-ing for the last half hour to wear out my patience. If you take my advice, you will stop right where

Not Warranted.

Grubbs—Is there any truth in this report that Miss Oldgirl is to be married? Stubbs—She thinks there is, doubtle's, but my own view, her belief merely represents another triumph of hope over experience.

Real Marksmanship. She-are you learning to drive your car ac-Indeed I am. The last time I was out I bagged a doorstep, a mailbox, four chickens and a pointer pup, and only missed a traffic policeman by about a quarter of an inch.

Getting Ready for Spring.

The baseball pitcher sheds his coat And swings his trusty arm.
To try if it from long disuse
Has suffered any harm.
Just now, of course, lawmakers roar
And warring nations rage,
But in a few short weeks he'll take
The centre of the stage.

# Chats With Virginia Editors

THE TATTLER.

In the following words, the Fredericksburg tar joins the advocates of the "do it now" policy in the matter of schoolbook purchases: "It is much to be hoped that the schoolbook investiga-tion ordered by the General Assembly will develop the real reason why Virginia is so discriminated against by publishing concerns, and why we are forced to pay more for our schoolbooks than the people of other States have to pay for the same identical publications. This investigation should result in bringing to light all the facts surrounding this important matter, and once the facts are known it should be easy to find a remedy for a condition which has for a long time been obnoxious to the people of the State. The investigation should be carried out at once in order that book prices for the next school year may, if possible, be forced lower than at present.

In the Covington Virginian appears a modest prophecy of the future eminence of that community. Here it is: "Somewhere between Richmond and Cincinnaft there is going to grow up some such city as Roanoke or Birmingham. These people of the mountains, with their rich mines and their heavily timbered forests and their great wealth of wonderful mineral springs and their fertile valleys, are looking for a metropolls, a market, a place that will cater to their needs, a place that will buy from them and sell to them and manufacture for them and furnish their homes and educate their children and provide amusement for them as Roanoke and Birmingham and Atlanta and other wideawake cities do for their people for a hundred miles or more around." Of course, Covington is not mentioned by name, but it is not hard to understand what Editor Beirne means.

"The tenderfeet, who make up the editorial staff of The Times-Dispatch are generally correct in their views," says the Sandy Valley News, "but they expose their ignorance effect of good booze when they claim that a fellow cannot hear celestial music while floating in a sea of champagne. Come out 'where corn is full of kernels, and the colonel's full of corn." If you will read over what was first said, colonel, you will observe no question that the gentleman in the happy condition described could hear anything.

### Current Editorial Comment

It is now more than a dozen years since the government in-stituted its Reclamation Depart-Reclamation Has Proved ment, and the result according Its Benefit to the testimony of its statis-tician at Kansas City, Thursday,

is the recovery from desert conditions of fully 3,000,000 acres which have been brought into extraordinary fertility, while plans are under way and in process of execution which will add 20,000,000 more in the fulness of time. Perhaps digures do not come up to expectations at the time this policy was established, but they are sufficiently impressive to show that it was worth while. There are potentially 100,000,000 acres, or an area twenty times as large as the tate of Massachusetts, that will eventually be onverted from waste land into productive farms. July about 2,000,000 or our 5,000,000 acres are tillable, so the reclamation processes will have within our borders, and it will be of a kine that will respond with the largest crops, and in the case of alfalfa, several of them every year.—Boston Transcript.

"Perverted Moral Sense."

It is a curious commentary upon some forms of hyman nature that cities like Concord and Boston could have furnished cheering throngs to greet the de-

parture and the passing of a man like Thaw. Had there been the faintest trace of the heroir in his crime, one element that is ad-mirable in his character and conduct, there might be some excuse for the sentimentalists or for notoriety seekers who have proclaimed their sympathy for him and have supported his efforts to continue in his defiance of the law. But none of these excuses are admissible, and the public demonstrations of Saturday must be regretfully viewed as symptoms to the host before the continue in the same state. as symptoms in the participants of undeveloped or perverted moral sense.-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The existing method of organ-Corporate
Rule Not
Democratic
Tom which the American of the Am tice and theory similar to that from which the American political system has

suffered. In theory, a large corporation with a widely distributed capital stock is a kind of representative democracy. The voting privilege is indeed based entirely on proportionate ownership rather than on manhood or womanhood, but in the case of corporations with thousands of shareholders, no one or no small group of which owns a majority of the stock, the distinction is not essential. The directors are supposed to be elected by the stockholding owners and to be responsible to them for the general business policy. The chief executive officials are appointed by the directors and are rectionable to them for correctionable to the stock the distinction of the stock the stock, the distinction is not essential. responsible to them for carrying out the instructions. The stockholders control the directors, and the directors control the president and his and the direction and the dire but little effective check or supervision, The

great majority of large corporations are operated as complete administrative autocracies. An as complete administrative autocracies. An active executive committee of directors may participate in the management, but not in the sense of exercising independent supervision. The board consists largely of rubber stamps.—The New Republic.

# Turkey's

Turkey, backed as it is and also to some extent financed by Ger-many, can hardly be expected to

Egypt

Egypt

give up the suzerainty of Egypt
without a struggle. It is not
likely, however, that it will ever
recover its authority over the land of the
Pharaohs. The interference of the Western
powers in the affairs of Egypt began about forty
years ago during the disastrous khediyinte of powers in the affairs of Egypt began about forty years ago during the disastrous khediviate of Ismail, which piaced Egyptian finances under a hopeless load of debt. A dual control by France and Great Britain of its finances was set up, and, later, the Sultan, at the instance of these powers, deposed Ismail. In 1881 came the revolt of Arabi Pasha, and the massacre of Europeans in Alexandria by the rebels. France, doubtless in fear of Germany, hesitated to interfere, but Great Britain ordered the bombardment of the Alexandria forts, and the rebellion was sup-Great Britain ordered the bombardment of the Alexandria forts, and the rebellion was sup-pressed by British troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Since the suppression of that revolt Great Britain has virtually controlled Egypt. In 1504 France, by formal agreement, recognized the predominance of Great Britain in Egypt, and undertook to place no obstruction in the path of British rule. Providence British rule,-Providence Journal.

### War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 3, 1885.)

Vice-President A. H. Stephens, Judge John A. Campbell and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the commissioners appointed to go to Washington on a peace mission, were delayed in Petersburg because of the slowness in the coming of passports through the Federal lines, and did not leave our line until yesterday. During the day a flag of truce was received from General Grant, and the announcement made that the com-Sioners would be received at his headquarters at 5 o'clock. The commissioners proceeded out the Baxter Road, entered the enemy's lines at a point in front of Wise's Brigade of Bushrod Johnston's Division, and were preceded by Captain O'Erich, of the exchange bureau, who bore the flag of truce. They were not night by the flag of truce. They were met midway be-tween the opposing picket lines by several Federal officers, among whom was Colonel Han-cock, of General Grant's staff. The bearing of the Federal officers was courteous, graceful and becoming, and all of them were in excellent humor. Under the escort of the officers the humor. Under the escort of the officers the commissioners proceeded down the Baxter Road, where a special train awaited them. It was announced that they were expected to spend the night at General Grant's headquarters, and this morning a steamer will take them Fortress Monroe and on to Washington. Fortress Monroe and on to Washington. In compliance with a special request, the hody servant of Mr. Stephens was allowed to accompany the commissioners. This was necessary because of the condition of Mr. Stephens's health. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, assistant commissioner of exchange, accompanied the commissioners to act as secretary.

Reports from Charleston are to the effect that Augusta and Branchville are now Sherman's objective points.

The Twentieth Federal Army Corps occupies Robertsville, a point on the Sayannah River fitty miles above Sayannah. The Sixteenth Corps is camped near the Junction of Salkehatchie and Old Union Roads

General John C. Breckinridge is Southwest Virginia, but it is stated that he will enter upon his duties as Secretary of War next

Benjamin DeGroot, a well known sporting man of Richmond and a conscript, was arrested yesterday, charged with being a deserter and attempting to go to the enemy. He was taken to Castle Thunder.

The North Carolina committee had an interview with President Davis yesterday, after which they returned to Raleigh. They were appropriately the North Carolina Legislature. pointed by the North Carolina Legislature

Hon. Thomas S. Flournoy, Hon. John Goode and Hon. Thomas S. Boccek, of Virginia, and Colonel Lester, of Georgia, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in the House of Delegates last night. They urged a vigorous prose-cution of the war as the only method of pro-curing an honorable peace.

George W. Williams, a memory of the distributed and Carolina Regiment, was arrested yesterday and committed to Castle Thunder on the charge of selling a free negro. George W. Williams, a member of the Sixth

From Washington papers it is learned that the burning of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington a week ago was a much more destructive affair than at first reported. The losses were very heavy, and many of the works of art that were destroyed cannot be replaced.

### The Voice of the People

Use of Hounds in Criminal Cases.

Use of Hounds in Criminal Cases.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Will you kindly publish the facts in connection with the bloodhounds being sent to Pemberton Station on last Sunday morning? At 11 o'clock Saturday night I received a message to send my dogs to Pemberton, as a man had been murdered back in the country. The Chief been murdered back in the country. of Police of Richmond got the message through

Mr. Layne, the man who handles the dogs, had gone home for the night, a distance of about one and a half miles. He was sent for, and as happened, a freight train took him to Pemberton. He got there at about 1 o'clock at night. They had proprised to meet him there and take him to the place where the murder had been committed. When he reached the station there was no one to meet him, and he built a fire and stayed there until day. stayed there until day. The citizens of Cartersville hadn't heard of

The citizens of Cartersville hadn't heard of the murder, nor of the clogs. I write this to correct a statement in your paper of to-day, and to let it be known that we have always tried to ald and assist officers of the law. But such treatment as was accorded us on this occasion will soon put a stop to any effort on our part to help, as co-operation is needed to T. J. DAVIS, Superintendent.

Lassiter, Va., February 1, 1915.

#### Favors a Tax Commission, To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,—As far as my limited vision extends, excessive segregation of taxes would be, if not a little unpatriotic, at least a somewhat shortsighted policy, which would work an undoubted hardship upon many of the poorer rural sections, where the individual taxpayer, at least, pays as much in taxes on a certain amount of property as in any other section, and should therefore get as fair a return for his money. While a local patriotism tends to make us all, more or less, battonism trade of all for the county or section which we represent, yet it would be taking a very narrow view to wish to see one section of the State progress far in advance of the rest, rather than see the State advance as a whole.

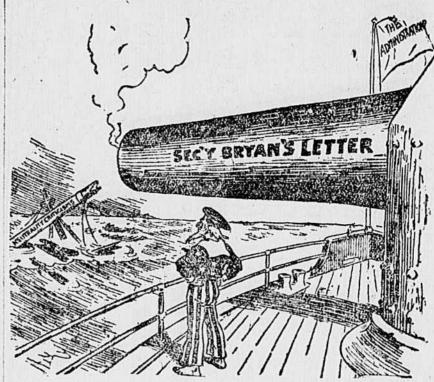
To allow the richer counties the full benefit of all their revenue while leaving the poorer ones entirely dependent on their own resources, would be to assure a number of laggard counties unable to establish and maintain efficient schools, roads, etc., and these counties, through their inability to provide such modern ments and necessaries, would fall farther and farther behind the rest as time went on, and the State as a whole would eventually suffer more necessaries, would fall farther and and these counties become a greater burden than before. Why is a war tax now being levied in this country in time of peace? It is because the very prosperity of this great nation is vitally affected by unfavorable conditions thousands of miles across the sea. And the prosperity of any section of this State is even more vitally dependent upon the comparative prosperity of

It seems to me that the better plan would be rather the equalization of taxation; that is, let there be a universal system of assessments and a standard rate of taxation throughout the whole let there be such an equitable distributton of these taxes as to assure to each indi-vidual taxpayer, as nearly as possible and to a reasonable extent, an equal return in advantages for his money, .aid in taxes, as to each other. What should be aimed at and what it seems

this plan would assure, is equity to the indi-vidual, rather than to the county, which is merely a geographical division.

HARTER F. WRIGHT, Richmond, February 1, 1915,

### It Was a Regular 42-Centimetre Reply One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



# GHOST OF HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN

to-day, the Kaiser included, who are quaking for fear a ghost—the dreaded sentinel could not decipher.

we shall have a White Lady"—meaning a widow—"at the easile"

According to other historians, however, the ghost is really the spirit of a certain Countess of Orlamunde, who, 609 years ago, so the legend runs, lived near Hayreuth, and murdered her two children and committed suicide because of her hopeless passion for a royal lover who refused to legitimize their union.

Querading it white in certain rooms to frighten those who came their way. Once when Margrove Albrecht the Warrior met a White Lady at Plassenburg and threw her downstairs, and at the hottom was found the dead body of his chancellor, who, with the Hishop of Eamberg, had conspired against his ruler.

Other Tales About the Lady.

their union.

There would appear to be some truth in this story, if one is to believe the historic incident concerning Napoleon, who, on his military campaigns, twice d'Arlincourt in his gossipy volume is the property of the control of the Wang and the concerning Napoleon, at Vicina are given by the Viconia d'Arlincourt in his gossipy volume is the control of the Wang and the wan

who, on his military campaigns, twice had occasion to pass through Bayreuth.

Sentinel Sees the Ghost.

The first time was in 1812, and he sent an express request from Aschaffenburg that he should not be asked to pass a night in the rooms of Bayreuth which were known to be visited by the White Lady.

His request was granted, yet next morning he rose in the worst of moods, and as he was getting into his carriage he was heard to mutter something about "the accursed castie." The following year, when he passed through the place, he refused to spend the night there. The last time the White Lady was seen at Bayreuth was in 1822.

Another striking story of the ghost of the Hohenzoliterns, in which Napoleon figures, was current in 1759. A sentinel keeping guard before the palace in if they had been a veil of fog. With

(From the New York Tribune.) There are many people in Germany, red heart seemed splashed upon her

Defeats Follow Appearance.

sentinel could not decipher.

Defeats Follow Appearance.

The sentinel's story made such an impression on those to whom he related it that it was published in a booklet decorated with a portrait drawn in activation they talk gloomily of the trouble which has followed the appearance of the White Lady in the past.

The story of the origin of the ghost is a little obscure. Some historians say that it is really the spirit of Dorothea, of Brandenburg, wife yf the great elector, whom an old print depicts going to the funeral of her husband, in a sort of white muff. And since those days, when a German King has been ill or his downfall imminent, people have always looked for the ghost and repented the oldtime remark. "Soon we shall have a White Lady"—meaning a widow—"at the castle."

According to other historians, however, the ghost is really the spirit of met a White Lady at Plassenburg for met a White Lady at Plassenburg f

had occasion to pass through Bayreuth, memoirs, entitled "Le Pelerin,

nel keeping guard before the palace in lering sunderly confronted by a stately bearing she passed along the lattly woman dressed in white.

Around her neck she wore a string of pearls, in her hand she carried a staff of ivory, her long, gaunt face was drand, the King's uncle, died on Jancrowned by jet black hair and a blood- uary 29.

#### FLOATING MINES AT SEA (From the New York Sun.)

Too frequently since the opening of mines," which has also been several the European war the newspapers have times referred to in the newspapers, debeen compelled to record the news of thousands of lives lost and valuable mines are moored, or at least have sinkers attached to the bottom by a calle. The sweeping is carried out by two ships steaming parallel with one analysis of the same distance apart, with a age person's ideas concerning mines another at some distance apart, with a

are vague.

To begin with, the expression "floating mines" is often misunderstood. The mines are not put down to drift cables of the mines, has the effect of about quite at large. The practice is titing the latter over so as to bring mooring apparatus so that the limits about the explosion. The mines are not put down to drift about quite at large. The practice is to put them out with an automatic mooring apparatus, so that the limits of an area sown with mines may be fairly definitely known once the sowing has been discovered. Of course, some mines break loose and begin arifting, but this is not what they are supposed to do. With the mooring apparatus there are also devices for supposed to do. With the mooring apparatus there are also devices for keeping the mine at a certain level below the surface. They do not float in sight. The depth has to be judged to make the explosion take place against the most vulnerable parts of the vessel, and they are, therefore, put deep enough to miss the armored belt.

In size the average mine is some four or five feet in diameter. It is charged with a high explosive, mostly of the type known to experts as picrite explosives. The method by which it is discharged is not the force of the blow with which the ship strikes it. The most common device is explosion by the completion of an electric circuit. In order to achieve this a circuit is set up with a certain gap in it. Somewhere inside the mine is a column of mercury, the head of which is at one end of this gap in the circuit. As long as the mine remains upright, or

employed to make the mines safe as long as the mine-laying vessel has long as the mine-laying vessel has them on board. Thus, for instance, an extra gap in the circuit is provided by inserting two brass plates kept apart by some substance which melts in water. Not until the mine has been for some time in the sea will this substance disappear, allowing the brass substance disappear, allowing the brass plates to come together, and so set up the circuit completely except for the final gap. Or again there is 4 device which prevents two brass plates from coming into contact until a certain pressure of water has been ex-ercised upon a certain spot. In other words, uptil the mine has reached the proper distance below the water, circuit is incomplete.

end of this gap in the circuit. As strong enough to stand being pushed long as the mine remains upright, or roughly upright, the mercury is only slightly affected; but when the pressure of an advancing vessel coming in contact with the mine tilts it over the management of the pressure of an advancing vessel coming in the mine tilts it over the management of the pressure of the mine tilts it over the management of the pressure of the mine tilts it over the the mercury also is tilted so as to come in contact with the other end of the gap in the electric circuit, the circuit is completed and the mine explodes. Certain other medical pressure when the ship turned. The pressure when the ship turned. Certain other mechanical devices are necessary degree of strength has never

A Distinction. Salesman-Flatirons, madam? Mrs. Youngbride—No, show me some apartment irons. We live in a suite.—

Boston Transcript.

Inconsistent. (Milwaukee Journal.)

Many a man who sighs to be an in-dependent farmer kicks like anything when he happens to wake up some morning in time to hear the milkmac.

Cupid's Victim Speaks. (Philadelphia Public Ledger.) None but the blind ever love at first The operation of "sweeping for sight,